

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1821.

No. 82.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish
to have the paper discontinued at the expira-
tion of the year, will be presumed as desiring
its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and
guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth
gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and
twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and
most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the pa-
per must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a
taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour
us with communications.

LOST

A T the battalion muster at (Big) George
Albright's, on the 4th instant, three notes
of land, viz. one drawn by Henry Thomas,
for fifty dollars, dated in September, 1817;
one by Daniel Sharp for 49 dollars 97 1/2 cts.
dated in August 1820, and one by John Noah
for six dollars. All persons are hereby for-
warned from trading for said notes, as no
transfer has ever been made of the same.

Jacob Isley.

Orange county, Aug. 28, 1821. 81-3wp

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away about three
weeks since, a negro fellow
named GEORGE, formerly
the property of John Taylor,
Esq. of this place. A reward
of ten dollars will be given for
lodging him in any jail in this
state, and giving the subscri-
ber notice. Necessary char-
ges will also be defrayed by
John G. Polhill.

Hillsborough, Aug. 28, 1821. 81-3t

TRUST SALE of valuable Real and Per- sonal Estate.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date
the 31st of May, A. D. 1821, executed to
the subscriber by Jarrett Yeargain and Char-
lotte Yeargain, for the payment of certain
debts therein mentioned, there will be ex-
posed to public sale, at the residence of Jarrett
Yeargain on Tuesday the 25th of September
next, the following property:—one tract of
land in the neighbourhood of Chapel Hill, on
both sides of Lock creek, whereon the said
Jarrett Yeargain now lives, containing six
hundred and forty-two acres, more or less;
two thirds of this land is of superior quality,
and lies level. — Also, four negroes, Sally, Su-
san, Prissy, and Dilsey; four horses, a num-
ber of hogs, cattle and sheep; one cotton ma-
chine, wagon and harness; gig and harness,
farming tools, household and kitchen furni-
ture, &c. The terms of this sale will be more
fully made known on that day, and accommo-
dating to the purchaser. Sale to begin at 12
o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

Sampson Moore.

August 25, 1821. 81-3w

100 Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the store of the sub-
scriber on the night of the 12th inst.
several articles of goods, and between eighty
and a hundred dollars in cash, among which
were one dollar note of the Kentucky bank
at Shepherdville, and one dollar note of the
bank of the State of Tennessee; one 20 dollar
note of the State Bank of North Carolina,
and the balance in notes of banks of this state
of various amounts, together with several
notes of hand, of which the following are re-
collected:

3 notes drawn by John Campbell, one for 112
dollars, one for 30 dollars 30 cents, and one
for 51 dollars 35 cents.

1 by Thomas Wilson and Mary Ann Wilson
for 34 dollars 45 cents.

2 by William Workman, one for 50 dollars 75
cents, and one for 7 dollars.

1 by Martha Hamilton for 15 dollars.

1 by Alexander McCracken for 9 dollars.

1 by Joseph Mellette for 5 dollars.

1 by James Miles for 100 dollars.

1 by James Jacobs for 10 dollars.

2 by Levi Todd, one for 9 dollars 10 cents, and
one for 6 dollars.

1 by Anderson Duncan for 26 dollars.

1 by Mack Rebbels for 1 dollar 75 cents.

1 by Meredith Chavers for 16 dollars.

1 by Hartwell Keeten for 18 dollars 62 1/2 cts.

Among a large bundle of judgments the
following only are recollected:

1 against Margaret Alburt for 7 dollars 15 cts.

1 against John Russell for 11 dollars 25 cts.

The whole amount stolen, of goods, money
and notes, amount to about 1500 dollars. The
above reward of one hundred dollars will be
given for the recovery of the goods and the
conviction of the thief, or ten dollars for the
recovery of any part of the above articles
which may lead to the discovery of the thief.

Stephen McCracken.

Orange county, Aug. 21, 1821. 80-3w

Fulling-Mill.

I CONTINUE carrying on the Fulling Busi-
ness, with the assistance of Mr. James
Boyle, the well known northern bred work-
man, with as great despatch as possible, and
on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

William Pickett.

Orange County, N. C. two miles }
east of Hillsborough, June 5. } 69-3mp

PROPOSALS
OF BENJ. & THOS. KITE, PHILADELPHIA,
For Publishing by Subscription,

A NEW,
COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL
NATURAL HISTORY,

Of all the most remarkable
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles
and Insects,

IN THE KNOWN WORLD;
Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispo-
sitions, Habits, &c.

FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION OF
J. MACCLOCH, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descrip-
tions, and by the introduction of a great
number of Animals which were not in the
London edition.

Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copper-
plate Engravings,
And representing near Four Hundred Animals.

BY BENJAMIN MAYO.

The work will be contained in one large
duodecimo volume, printed on good paper
with a fair type and well bound; price to sub-
scribers Two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for de-
livery in the 12th month (December) next.

Subscriptions received at this
office.

Aug. 15. 79-

MR. HURLEY, DENTIST.

PROPOSES to spend a short time in Hills-
borough, and respectfully offers his pro-
fessional services to the citizens of this town
and its vicinity.

Mr. H. operates for all diseases incident to
the teeth and gums; he frees the teeth from
tartar, which if permitted to accumulate to a
certain degree, will infallibly induce that most
offensive disease, the scurvy. He attacks the
decay in its inception by filing, and when the
caries has made considerable progress, he
checks it by plugging. When caries, so un-
friendly to beauty and convenience, has made
such ravages as to be otherwise irremediable,
Mr. H. inserts artificial teeth after the most
approved manner, and executes in a style so
nearly approaching nature, as to bid defiance
to detection. It is well ascertained, that when
the teeth of children are disposed to assume
an irregular growth, unfavorable to symmetry
and beauty, and tending to future diseases,
this may be corrected by the timely applica-
tion of proper means.

Mr. H. has a room suitable for the pur-
poses of his profession, at Mr. Paddis's ta-
vern, and it is requested he will attend the la-
dies at their own houses.

Aug. 15. 79-at

Twenty-Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the sub-
scriber, on the 12th instant, a
negro boy by the name of
LEROY BRANDOM, who
was bound to me by the court
of this county, to serve until
he became twenty-one years
of age. Said boy is about
eighteen years old, dark com-
plexion, bushy head of hair, large white eyes,
and wears a truss. I forewarn all persons
from harbouring said boy under the penalty
of the law. I will give twenty-five cents re-
ward for the delivery of said boy to me in
this place, but will not pay any charges or ex-
penses said boy had sundry clothing, not
recollected.

John Young.

Aug. 20. 80-3w

Information Wanted.

BY the children of John Cunningham, de-
ceased, who departed this life in Green-
ville district, S. C. whose wife was named
Jane. Their youngest daughter, Jane Cun-
ningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Ne-
lson county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining
any information that will open a correspon-
dence between the widow of said Cunning-
ham, or John, James and George, children of
the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham.
The said Jane was bound or put under the
care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South Carolina,
who removed to Kentucky and brought the
said Jane with her. Any information relating
to them will be thankfully received by
Jane Cunningham.

Bloomfield, Ken.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
on nine or twelve months credit,

A Negro Boy or Girl of about
twelve years old.

Inquire of

James Child.

Aug. 1. 77-3w

NOTICE.

I WISH to purchase one or two good young

Milch Cows, with young

Calves.

I would prefer them from the immediate

neighbourhood of the town.

J. S. Smith.

July 24. 76-

Just published, and for sale at this

Office,

by the gross, dozen, or single,

The Shorter Catechism,

RATIFIED AND ADOPTED

By the Synod of New-York and

Philadelphia.

May 16. 66-

By authority of the State of North Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, } More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000
2374 Blanks, }

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 5,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and
9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn,
will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be en-
titled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be en-
titled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing.

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of
fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be for-
feited to the pool.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The
drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until
completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of
the commencement of the drawing.

Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at
the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the
postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns
in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

LOTS FOR SALE IN HILLSBOROUGH.

THE commissioners of the town of Hills-
borough, will in pursuance of the pow-
ers given them by an act of the last general
assembly of the state of North Carolina, pro-
ceed to sell on the

First Thursday in September next,

a number of the LOTS, to be laid off in the
North Common of said town. This section
of the town common contains a number of
the most beautiful emences, and will af-
ford an opportunity, to all those persons who
may wish to retire from the sickly parts of
the state in the summer season, of purchas-
ing elegant building sites, in one of the most
healthy spots in North Carolina, surrounded
by a rich and fertile country. In addition to
the beauty of the place, its healthiness and
the plenty and cheapness of provisions that
may be had in it, Hillsborough holds out
other inducements to settle in and about it,
superior to any other town in the state. It
has a most excellent society; an Academy
preparatory to the University of the state, a
female school of superior celebrity, conducted
by a lady of the first qualifications, and an
English school, at present managed by a gen-
tleman highly approved of, all now in the most
flourishing condition. Those persons who may
be desirous of having their families located
permanently, or during the summer season
only, in the midst of health and agreeable so-
ciety, or those who may be desirous of edu-
cating their children, in a place remote from
sickness, and where living of the best kind
may be procured in the greatest plenty and
on the lowest terms, will do well to attend
said sale. It is supposed that the lots will sell
very low. A credit of one, two and three years
will be given, the purchaser giving bond with
approved security. By order,

Joseph A. Woods,
Secretary.

June 13, 1821. 70-ts

The editors of the Raleigh Register,
Star, Fayetteville Observer, Cape Fear Re-
corder, and Newbern Centinel, are requested
to insert the above in their respective papers
until the day of sale, and forward their ac-
counts to this office for payment.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination of the students in this
institution closed on the 12th instant.
The exercises will be resumed on the 2d
Monday in July. Twenty-one young gentle-
men, composing the senior class, passed an
approved examination, and were admitted in-
to the Freshman class in the University.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 20. 71-u

BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

May 16. 66-



Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil.
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Albany Plough Boy.

WORN OUT LAND—A MINE OF WEALTH.

From the first settlement of America,
lands have always been considered so
plenty and so cheap by our predecess-
ors, that little attention has heretofore
been had to economise the soil. Re-
cently, from a variety of concurring cir-
cumstances, especially from the stimu-
lating measures of numerous agricul-
tural societies, it is found much to the
interest and happiness of individuals to
renovate worn out lands, as they have
been called, in preference to submitting
to the privations and miseries of seek-
ing new lands in distant regions. Among
numerous successful experiments to
renovate worn out lands, the following
well authenticated fact is worthy the
notice of every farmer. David Lawton,
a Quaker farmer, from Rhode Island,
settled some years ago in the town of
Washington, county of Dutchess, 13
miles east of Poughkeepsie. His neigh-
bour, Amos Herrick, pressed him for
some time to purchase 20 acres of land
adjoining his farm, which had been ly-
ing in common, as worn out abandoned
land, for seven years. At length Lawton
purchased the 20 acres at \$5 an acre,
payable in five years without interest,
with the privilege to abandon at the
termination of that period. Lawton's
purchase was the sport of the neigh-
bourhood; it was pronounced worth
nothing, as it was subject to a small
tax, and that even mullen would not
grow on it. The ensuing spring Law-
ton fenced in the 20 acres with sub-
stantial rails, and proceeded as follows:

First year, ploughed deep, sowed
oats, and put on 8 quarts of clover seed;
and a bushel of plaster, immediately
after sowing, to the acre; and soon after
the field became green, a second bu-
shel of plaster to the acre; left the crop
to rot on the ground, and permitted no
creature to rub on the land.

Second year, put on another bushel
of plaster to the acre in the spring;
there was a good crop of clover, which
was again left to rot on the ground, and
no creature permitted to feed on it.

Third year, nothing was done in the
spring, but a vigorous growth of clover
covered the whole twenty acre, which
was ploughed in with four oxen to a
good depth; the whole field smoked
while the clover was in a state of de-
composition. As soon as it was suffi-
ciently rotted, the field was cross-
ploughed, and when mellowed it was
thoroughly ploughed for a crop of
wheat, which was neatly got in, and in
a sufficient quantity, in the month of
September.

In the fourth year, reaped as fine a
crop of wheat as Dutchess county had
ever produced, which sold for two dollars
a bushel. Lawton paid the purchase mo-
ney before it was due, refunded all his
expenses, labour included, and had 20
dollars in pocket. Two years after he
refused 50 dollars an acre for the same
land, and fairly turned the tables upon
his sneering neighbours. The soil was
a dark loam intermixed with coarse
gravel.

CA-IRA.

From the Plough Boy.

MILDEW OR RUST ON WHEAT.

Though on the eve of life, I feel an
agreeable satisfaction in seeing the na-
tive dignity of agriculture revived, ho-
nourably supported, and usefully im-
proved, and so nobly patronized by your
very useful paper, the Plough Boy.

Into this important scale, almost eve-
ry observing practical farmer might
throw some useful fragment, but the
most of the theoretical, scientific writ-
ers on the subject of agriculture, make
use of so many unfamiliar and technical
terms, as not to be thoroughly under-
stood by common farmers, which pre-
vents many from giving that plain and
useful information they have derived
from practical experience; and should
any plain farmer attempt to publish any
new discoveries he might have made in
natural philosophy through lengthy ob-
servation and experience, he may ex-
pect to be hooted at by scientific critics.

A number of publications have ap-
peared for years past on the subject of
blasts on wheat, under the denomina-

FOR SALE.

A second hand Backgam-
mon Board.

Inquire at this Office.

May 16. 66-

tion of mildew, rust, and blight, (which is a general term for blast,) none of which observations appear to me to be correct; some of which chimerical notions have impeded the farmer in the improvement of his land, for rusts and mildews have been imputed to some little invisible animalcule in the stalk, which would generate in the straw and stubble if spread on the fallow the next year; this whimsical notion hath been injurious to many a succeeding crop. What is called the mildew, I have observed, from near seventy years experience, takes place in the month of June, about the time the wheat is earing, and succeeds several days of cool north or north-west winds, and when the top surface of the ground becomes dry, and when there is little or no dew falls from the common watery element, and when you discover on the leaves, when the sun has shone upon them, a glazy sweet glutinous quality, which is commonly called the honey dew, and which occasions the mildew.

It may be observed that this is a season when the sun has heated the surface of the earth not to a sufficient depth to occasion a fermentation, to raise water from the earth at any considerable depth, to the surface, to be exhaled by the sun into the atmosphere, and that if rain is not distilled from the clouds, the top of the earth soon becomes dry and parched, and this is greatly increased by dry north west winds, by which the surface becomes encrusted, that little or no moisture is exhaled from the earth by the sun into the atmosphere, and what is exhaled from living fountains spreads not far from their surface until it descends by the density of the night air, and falls in dew from whence it rose. It may be further observed, that this is a season of the year when vegetation is the most rapid, and the shoots most succulent and tender, and vegetable perspiration is most profuse; this being drawn into the atmosphere, descends in night in dew, and not having enough of the common watery element to temper it, leaves a sweet glutinous quality which lights on the tender plant, and by the heat of the sun contracts and stops the circulation of the sap of the plant to the ear, which sap circulates near the surface of the stalk, is easily affected in its most tender condition, and which honey dew forms on the stalk what is called the mildew. To strengthen this opinion, it may be observed, that this mildew seldom or never happens on the margin of a body of water, and that if rain soon succeeds a honey dew it does no injury.

I will add the experiment of a late eminent philosopher, who by collecting the vegetable perspiration from a bough of maple, by a comparative estimate, found that one acre of common maple growth threw off, of its liquid juices, every twenty-four hours, upwards of ninety gallons. I presume to say that honey, molasses, sugar diluted, or any juice extracted from vegetables of astingent quality, sprinkled on your wheat about the time of its earing, and after being exposed to the sun, will produce the mildew. The experiment is easily tried. Should these remarks be thought worthy of publication, I may probably make some remarks on that kind of blast called the rust on wheat.

AN ANTIQUATED FARMER.

Newly Invented Mowing Machine.

Westchester, (Penn.) August 22.
On Friday, the 17th inst. agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Jeremiah Bailey, of Eastmariborough, exhibited his newly invented Mowing Machine, in this borough. At eleven o'clock the machine was put in operation, in the field of Mr. John J. Ferris, in the presence of the president and vice-president, and many of the members of the agricultural society of Chester county, and a large number of other citizens who had met to see it. It is impossible for us to give a satisfactory description of this ingenious invention; we shall only say in respect to its form that the scythe is circular, about 5½ feet in diameter, is put in motion by wheels, and the whole is moved by one or two horses, harnessed as in a cart. The performance surpassed, we believe, the expectations of the most sanguine. It cut, very nearly too, grass at the rate of one acre in 36 minutes. There seems to be no doubt but in smooth meadows it may be rendered very useful. Great praise is certainly due to Mr. Bailey, the ingenious inventor, who, we hope, may be amply rewarded for his skill and perseverance in bringing his machine to perfection.

The next day, Saturday, Mr. Bailey cut the grass in the meadow of Mr. Joseph Talon, with great celerity and much to his satisfaction.

Village Record.

From the Connecticut Journal.

Mr. Editor—I think you would do a service to the public, by publishing the following extract from the Journal of Science. It appears to me to contain something of too much importance, to pass it unnoticed by a class of our mechanics, who cannot be supposed to be acquainted with the work from which it is taken.

FROM SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, VOL. III. PAGE 166.

When I closed my letter which accompanies this, I forgot to mention a

stain, as cabinet-makers would call it, for some sorts of wood used in the making of cabinet furniture. This stain consists simply of a decoction of walnut or hickory bark, with a small quantity of allum dissolved in it, in order to give permanency to the colour. Wood, of a white colour, received from the application of this liquor, a beautiful yellow tinge, very little liable to fade. Indeed, so far as I have ascertained the fact by several experiments, the color does not appear to fade at all; and I have good reason to think that it will abide until it is worn off. So far as I have tried the experiment, the colour retains its proper state, when not defended at all from the action of the light and the air; when protected by varnish it will of course, be still less liable to change. I have in my house an article of furniture stained in this manner which has stood exposed to the near light of a window fifteen months, and the colour appears at this time, if any change has taken place, even brighter than at first.

This is particularly adapted to several kinds of furniture which are commonly made of maple. It gives a beautiful and delicate tinge to the high posts of bedsteads, when made of that kind of maple which is called curly or curled. But to that kind of maple which is called bird's-eye, it gives the finest appearance of any. This species of wood is commonly prepared by cabinet-makers, by scorching its surface over a quick fire, which does not, at the same time, smoke. The wood, after being thus scorched, is made smooth in the usual way, and varnished.—The scorching produces a great variety of dark shades, and specks on the surface: these have been considered to possess considerable beauty, and the wood, so prepared, has come into pretty extensive use in the making of particular sorts of cabinet furniture.—When bird's-eye maple is thus prepared, except the varnish, if it is then stained with the walnut dye, it receives much additional beauty. In the common mode of preparing that wood, the colours are black, of various shades and degrees of intenseness; and that kind of white, though somewhat tarnished, which is natural to maple. These colours are destitute of any other kind of lustre than what the varnish merely gives them. But the application of the walnut dye gives a lustre even to the darkest shades; while to the paler and fainter ones it gives, in addition to this, a somewhat greenish hue; and to the whiter parts, various tints of yellow. The whole, together, has a very pleasing effect on the eye, and is very ornamental when used with taste and judgment, in particular parts of some kinds of furniture. For panel work, the yellow stain alone, without the previous scorching, has a very delicate and pleasing appearance. Both modes of staining give the wood very much the appearance of figured satin; and, for particular purposes, are altogether superior, in their effects, to mahogany. Such, at any rate, is my own opinion; and such, too, is that of all who have received specimens of work done in this manner.

In staining cherry wood, cabinet-makers generally employ some kind of red paint, rubbed in small quantity into the wood. This paint fills up the pores of the wood, and by that means conceals the natural grain. This concealment of the grain causes the surface to look as if painted, and greatly detracts from the beauty of it. When this species of wood is stained with the walnut liquor, and reduced somewhat with a tincture of some red dye whose colour is not liable to fade, a handsome tinge is given to it, which does not hide the grain; and which becomes still more handsome as the cherry itself grows darker by age. The effect of the compound stain on apple tree wood, is the same as that on cherry.

Walnut bark makes the most permanent yellow for dying cloth, of any of the vegetable-substances used in this country for that purpose with which I am acquainted. Care should be taken that the dye be not too much concentrated; when this happens the colour is far less bright and delicate; and approaches nearer to orange. It is hardly necessary to add, that the dye should be boiled, and kept in a brass or some other vessel, into the composition of which iron does not enter.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

The fact of spontaneous combustion is fully established by the results of observation and the investigations of philosophy; and it is no longer a matter of doubt that the frequent fires in our manufacturing establishments, which have been unhesitatingly ascribed to the torch of the incendiary, were in truth owing to the spontaneous combustion of certain substances, which are used in manufacturing processes. Before this important fact had received ample confirmation, British hostility to the progress of manufacturing industry in this country was supposed to be operative in the conflagration of our factories—and "sometimes by fire" was the significant motto under which every accident of this kind was gravely announced to the public by certain of our newspapers. Fires have within a few years been so frequently traced to spontaneous combustion, that the owners of property exposed to conflagration, have been excit-

ed to enquiries which must lead to the most beneficial practical results. A writer in the "Old Colony Reporter" of Wednesday last, has furnished the following instance, in proof of the fact of spontaneous combustion. A few days since, a workman in the stone factory of Messrs. Crocker & Richmond, in Taunton, "brought out of the store adjacent to the factory, a large handful of waste-cotton which had been employed in wiping paint from machinery, in a state of actual inflammation, and the air at once kindled it into a blaze and the whole was consumed." Had not the cotton been providentially removed, the destruction of the building and its valuable contents would inevitably have ensued. The correspondent of the "Reporter" enumerates the following articles as among those most liable to spontaneous combustion. [R. I. American.

1. Spontaneous combustion is frequent in coal mines, or in coal when taken from the mine, and laid in heaps.
2. Woollen stuffs, and combed wool when heaped together have been known to inflame spontaneously—in such instances it is highly probable that oil or butter was used on the wool.
3. Every species of linen or cotton goods (or when in the raw material) will inflame, if by accident, linseed oil is spilt on it.
4. Lime when confined in the holds of vessels or damp cellars, is liable to the same accident.
5. Charcoal in powder when heaped together, frequently takes fire—many powder mills have been destroyed by this means.
6. Rags when piled in heaps have been known to inflame—and the consequences has been the destruction of many paper mills.
7. Should a piece of iron be left in a stack of hay, the inflammation of that stack is the probable consequence.
8. Cuttings of iron which had been left in water, and afterwards exposed to the open air, have been known to be a means of setting fire to substances which came in contact with it.

The following quotation from Henry, one of the most celebrated chemists of the age, is also given in the "Reporter."

"The fixed oils have a singular property, which has led sometimes to serious accidents when mixed with lamp-black, or with any light kind of charcoal, and even with several vegetable substances, as cotton wool, or flax, the mixture after some time heats spontaneously, and at length bursts into a flame.—This combustion has sometimes been observed to take place in the waste cotton, employed to wipe the machinery, and has probably occasioned many of the dreadful fires which have happened in cotton mills, and for which no adequate cause could be assigned."

Foreign Intelligence.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Office of the Evening Gazette, Boston, August 17.

The ship Elizabeth, has just arrived here from Liverpool, bringing English dates to the 8th of July. The only article of interest by this arrival, is the confirmation of the decease of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, who died on the 5th of May last. The account was received in England directly from St. Helena, and couriers were immediately dispatched to every court in Europe, with the intelligence.

We learn that owing to a constant succession of easterly winds, there had been but few arrivals from the United States, at London, for some time past.

From the London Times.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The despatches brought by captain Crocker, announcing the death of Bonaparte, are dated St. Helena, May 17. That event took place on the 5th of May, at ten minutes before six in the afternoon. The illness of the ex-emperor lasted, in the whole, six weeks; and its effects on his frame, as described by an officer who had frequent opportunities of seeing him during that period, were so powerful as nearly to reduce him to a skeleton, and to obliterate all traces of his former features. During the latter part of his illness he frequently conversed with his medical attendants on its nature, of which he seemed to be perfectly aware. He declared that it was hereditary, and that his father had died of the same disease. On examination, after death, the stomach was found in a state of extreme ulceration, so that it appeared in some places perforated in large openings. His medical attendants gave it as their decided opinion, in which the physician who was called in coincided, that the disease was incurable, and that the climate had had no effect in producing it. One trait of character displayed itself in his last moments, which marks the "ruling passion strong in death." As he found his end approach, he was habited, at his own request, in his uniform of field marshal, with the boots and spurs, and placed on a camp bed, on which he was accustomed to sleep when in health, and preferred to every other. In this dress he is said to have expired. It has been asserted that the Heron, which brought the despatch-

es, also brought the body of Bonaparte to England, but this we understand is not the case. His attendants wished his body to be conveyed to Europe; but on opening his will, it was found that he had left a request that it should be interred in the island, and pointed the spot in which he wished his remains to rest, in a beautiful valley near to his residence.—Though Bonaparte is supposed to have suffered much, his dissolution was so calm and serene, that not a sigh escaped him, or any intimation to the bystanders that it was so near. At the departure of the Heron no day had been fixed for the funeral, but it was understood that it would be solemnized with the military honors due to his rank.

A likeness of Bonaparte after his decease, was sketched by an English officer, and is brought to England. Count Montholon, we hear, arrived by the ship which brought the intelligence of this event, and immediately forwarded it by an extraordinary courier to the French ambassador. Numerous expresses left town yesterday morning to announce the death of Bonaparte to the different European courts. The news will be conveyed from Calais to the French capital by telegraph, where it will probably be known in less than 24 hours after its arrival in London.

[Thus has terminated the life of perhaps the most extraordinary man who has ever figured upon the stage of history. Born obscurely, and without evident means of advancement, he rose to supreme power, not only over France, but over the continent of Europe, and his authority was extended to both hemispheres. Disdaining man but as the means of his own exaltation, he probably surpassed all other personages in his ascendancy over every one who came within the vortex of his personal influence. After having dethroned kings, and overthrown empires, he became himself the football of fortune—was dethroned, and exiled to a high rock, in the midst of the ocean, under the guard of the greatest powers of Europe. There he was imprisoned, and there he has expired—a striking example of the inevitable destruction attending an uncontrollable ambition, and a warning to despots. Bonaparte had too great talents to be at liberty. He had violated all law when he exercised power, and the doctrine of necessity, abrogated all law, in his imprisonment. The European potentates were afraid to suffer this fire-brand to touch the combustible materials which composed their respective nations. The death of Napoleon has perhaps brought into activity the pretensions of a living pretender to the throne of France. The effect of this event on that nation is not easy to be foreseen, or even conjectured. It gives Austria some power, and takes away from the influence of Great Britain.—We hope those whom his death has already placed at ease upon their thrones will be induced to recollect that legitimacy cannot secure joy ally—when it endeavours to oppress, instead of benefiting mankind—and aims only at the perpetuation of power, instead of increasing human happiness.]

Soon after the arrival of capt. Hendric in London, at the admiralty, with despatches, announcing the death of Bonaparte, Viscount Melville forwarded the substance of the despatch to Carlton House in a box, by a messenger. Mr. Croker, the secretary to the admiralty, followed soon after to the king's palace.

Nothing extremely interesting to the American reader, appears to be before parliament. On the evening of Tuesday, July the 3d, the marquis of Londonderry moved an adjournment till the Tuesday following, which prevailed. He said it might be interesting to state, that since the commencement of the session they had sat every night, on an average, eight hours, and forty minutes. Their constituents could thus see that the situation of a member of parliament was not a sinecure, and that if little was done, labour at least was not spared.

The controversy on the question whether the Queen shall be crowned or not is very warmly contended in the London papers.

It does not appear that the Royal Family of Portugal had arrived at Lisbon—they had sailed before the frigate Macedonian left Rio Janeiro.

The London Times, of July 4th, says "letters from Odessa, of the 6th ult. were received yesterday, which state, that an action had taken place near Jassy, between the Turks under the Pacha of Ibrail, and a detachment of the troops of Ypsilanti, headed by prince Cantacuzene, in which the former was defeated with the loss of 1500 men in killed and wounded."

A fire broke out at Lisbon on Sunday, June 19, and destroyed the palace of the Junta of Commerce. The damage is incalculable.—The five depots of acts, the most important to that nation, have been destroyed. It was supposed to have been set on fire. No public misfortune, since the earthquake of 1775, had equalled this. A great number of military have suffered from their courage—an officer of the English navy, and two sailors, were dangerously wounded.

The privy council will meet to consider her majesty's claim at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The attorney and solicitor general are summoned to attend. We should beg leave to ask the friends of the ancient order of things

whether they do not think the cause of legitimacy will receive a very deep wound from the assertion that it is entirely optional—we will not say with whom—whether the legitimate Queen of this country shall be crowned or not. We should have thought, that a decision to crown the King was a decision to crown his royal spouse also, as a matter of course, her majesty being as legitimately Queen as her husband is King, though their powers and functions are different; and both being liable to be crowned.

Times, July 4.

News from Turkey, via Vienna, mentions a private note conceived in very energetic terms, which Baron Strogoff, the Russian minister, has addressed to the Divan, and to which he has demanded a categorical reply. The same accounts state, that the ministers of the other foreign powers have made most serious representations to the Reis Effendi, relative to the atrocities inflicted on the Greeks, to which they have received satisfactory answers.

Letters from Odessa, in speaking of the demand made to the Porte by baron Strogoff, add, that this power has transmitted to him justificatory notes, by which the Grand Seignior disavows the excesses committed by the populace and soldiery. Some of the movers of these atrocities were strangled. It is said that M. Strogoff received from the Reis Effendi communications relative to the execution of the Greek patriarch, stating that he would be convinced of the patriarch being implicated in the insurrection against the Porte.

New York, Aug. 29.

Last evening the ship Orbit, captain Macay, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 18th of July; to which day the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of papers.

Great preparations were making at Liverpool, and other towns, to celebrate the king's coronation.

At Manchester twenty oxen and 63 sheep, with 400 barrels of ale, are to be distributed amongst the populace. At New Castle, a pump running with wine will be open to the public, and three pumps will also run ale.

The Prince's Dock, at Liverpool, which was to be opened on the coronation day, has been ten years in building. The London Theatres are to be thrown open to the public.

A New Castle paper of the 28th of June says, that the weather for the last seven weeks had been unusually cold and frosty; and since the sun passed the summer solstice, on the 21st, the frosts have been more intense, and the winds bitter from N. E. The leaves of the trees, in exposed situations, curled up, and withered, and from want of rain and night dews, vegetation looked sickly.

A London paper mentions, as an interesting fact, that on the first of the dog-days there was ice in the vicinity of London.

Letters from Constantinople of the 6th of June mention, that Danesi, the Banker, has been put to death by order of the Porte, notwithstanding the pressing instances of Count Strongonoff, the Russian Ambassador, to save him—a result which must have been the more painful to that minister, as it is understood that the unfortunate Danesi was solely induced to remain at Constantinople by the assurance of his protection.

The affairs of the Greeks look more favorable than at our former advices. It appears from recent accounts, that the Turks have been defeated in a general engagement. Ypsilanti had an army of 25,000 men, well provided with artillery, and the cause in favor of the Greeks was extending.

The intelligence of the death of Bonaparte was received at Paris on the 7th of July. In the chamber of deputies, on the 8th, when the minister stated the "usurper is dead," M. Camille Perrier exclaimed, "it is the kick of the ass—the lion is dead!" "The partisans of Bonaparte," replied M. Duplessis Grenadon, "may now cry 'l'Empereur est mort, vive l'Empereur!' A voice on the left—"it is a sedition—cry 'A murmur of a particular character run through the assembly, and it soon after broke up! When general Rapp was informed of the event, he shed tears. This circumstance was communicated to the king, who, when he next saw the general, which was on his way to mass, he deigned to tell him, that far from blaming his sensibility, he regarded it as a new pledge of his fidelity. "It is true, sire," answered general Rapp, "that I felt deep emotion on learning the death of a man to whom I owe every thing—even the happiness of serving your majesty." A French paper says, that Bonaparte has left 40,000,000 francs, which sum is deposited in the Tower of London. His son is heir to this property.

FROM FRANCE.

From the New York American.

By the Acasta, from Marseilles, which arrived here yesterday, the editor of the American has received a regular file of Gillingham's Messenger, published at Paris, to the 20th June. The Chamber of deputies was occupied with the discussion of financial measures, in order to increase the naval power of France. The Minister of Marine proposed a con-

considerable addition to the appropriations for this purpose, and one of the Deputies, M. Villemain, observed, that "he hoped the day would arrive when the expenses of the marine budget, now amounting to 54 millions, would be increased to 65 millions." Mr. Laine, another deputy, concluded "a luminous view of the subject, by intimating that Paris might one day become a commercial city of the first order." The proposed increase was finally adopted. The following extracts, from the Paris papers, possess considerable interest.

Paris, June 28.

The last news from Constantinople is up to the 14th ult. The following circumstance had produced a lively sensation in that capital:—A Greek merchant named Denesi, having been arrested on the second of May, the Russian Ambassador, baron de Strogoff, reclaimed him in quality of banker to the Russian Legation; but the Reis Effendi drily replied, that Denesi was a subject of the Porte, and that the ambassador had no right to espouse his part. His excellency then demanded of what crime the merchant was accused; the Grand Vizier stated they had most evident proof of high treason against him—Baron de Strogoff remarked that such an accusation changed the nature of things, as it insinuated a doubt of the purity of his own sentiments, and was an offence to the imperial minister, inasmuch as Denesi, his banker, was charged with his official correspondence in the Morea. The Grand Vizier still refusing to come to terms, the Ambassador overwhelmed him with the most severe reproaches, and serious menaces. On the 4th, M. de Fentin, first counsellor of the Russian Legation, placed himself, with his suite, near the mosque where the sultan offers up his prayers, and at the moment his highness came out lifted up his memorial, and cried out with a high voice in the Turkish language, "Here is a memorial of the Minister Plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of Russia, to his highness Sultan Mahmud II." Twice he pronounced these words without exciting attention, but the third time the Sultan deigned to regard him and to receive the paper by the hand of a Turkish officer in attendance, and then continued his way. On the same day, however, the previous refusal was repeated in still stronger terms.

A letter from Warsaw of the 26th ult. (the very day on which the emperor Alexander left that city on his return to his own capital) contains information, which, if it be correct, must be deemed of considerable importance; it is as follows:—"Public opinion declares itself more strongly in Russia every day in favour of the cause of the Greeks. To the sympathy which the community of religion naturally excited between the two nations, a deep sentiment of indignation has been added by the atrocious scenes of which the capital of the Ottoman empire has been the theatre. The execution of the Greek patriarch has carried that indignation to the highest pitch. We know not what may be the views of the Russian government with respect to what is passing in Turkey, but it is certain that the various corps of troops already in motion towards the frontiers of Moldavia, have received orders to accelerate their march."

The Russian minister at Constantinople, lately made several complaints to the Porte, on the alleged violation of the 7th and 14th articles of the treaty of Kaidshuk Kaimvozi.—He also complained of the ill treatment suffered by the Greeks; and moreover, demanded that no Mus-ulmen troops should enter Moldavia and Wallachia, these provinces continuing quite tranquil, prince Suzzo having left the Ottoman territory and Ypsilanti, with not above 400 men, having shut himself up in a castle, where he is surrounded by Turkish troops. The Reis-Effendi replied, that the rebel Ypsilanti must answer with his head for the blood shed at Galatz and Jassy; in respect to the Porte's troops into the provinces quoted above, the answer has not transpired.

Washington, August 25.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM SHE SOUTH.

By a late arrival from the Spanish Main we learn, that the hostilities between the Royalists and Independents were renewed, an engagement took place at Carabobo, on the 24th of June, and that the Independents got a great victory; in consequence of which the remains of the royal army retreated to Porto Cabella, and Bolivar entered Caracas the 30th of the same month.

Colonel Pereira, who had been obliged to retreat to La Guaira, with 900 men under his orders, without any means of subsistence and defence, and would have been forced to surrender or die bravely, was happily rescued from his painful situation by the arrival of the French squadron, commanded by rear admiral Jarrien, coming from the South Seas. Bolivar besieging La Guaira with 4000 troops. Rear admiral Jarrien offered his mediation between the two chiefs, Bolivar most willingly accepted it, and a capitulation being signed, col. Pereira embarked with his little army on board the French vessels, and was conveyed to Porto Cabello. In that port they found the Asia, a 64 gun ship, from Spain, having on board the newly

appointed Vice Roy of Mexico, that Grenada, and the plenipotentiaries sent by the Spanish government to treat of peace with the Independents. As soon as they arrived, a negotiation was set on foot.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 5.

On Monday morning last circumstances transpired which led to the belief that the foul crime of murder had the night previously been committed upon an infant child of Betsey Crabtree, living upon the commons of this town. A coroner's jury was accordingly summoned; and their verdict was, that the child came to its death by drowning, smothering, or some other improper means. Betsey Crabtree, its mother, and Harry Wall, a coloured man, its supposed father, have been committed to prison under the charge of being its murderers.

A black man has also been taken up and confined in the jail at this place for committing a rape upon a white woman in Chatham county.

COMMUNICATION.

CAMP MEETING.

Agreeable to appointment, a camp meeting commenced on the 22d ultimo, at Salem meeting house, in this county, and continued until the 27th. This meeting was attended by a numerous concourse of people, all of whom appeared solemn and devout. On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Compion preached an impressive and consolatory discourse from the second epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, fifth chapter and tenth verse, *We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ.* At the conclusion of the meeting, about seventy souls professed to be converted, and numbers groaning for redemption.

An unfortunate occurrence we learn took place near Newbern a few days ago, the minute particulars of which we are not informed. It seems that a number of armed runaway negroes, supposed to be about 80, had taken refuge in a swamp, near a place called White-Oak, on Trent river, and whose menacing and rebellious conduct had excited apprehensions of spreading disaffection among the neighbouring negroes—to suppress which, two detachments of militia were called out, who unfortunately met in the night, unknown to each other, at Trent bridge, where several fires were exchanged, which terminated with no little slaughter on both sides; each captain being dangerously wounded, and from five to six privates on each side, also badly wounded. The names of the two commanders our informant does not recollect.

Fayetteville Observer.

Extraordinary Preservation.—At Conliffe's coal pits in Chesterfield county, Va. about fourteen miles from Richmond, the workmen had sunk a shaft near 200 feet deep. At the bottom of it they were blowing rock. An Irishman was alone engaged in this operation; he had charged with powder, fixed the match, and lighted it, before he gave the signal to those above to haul him up. It is of course necessary on these occasions for those at the windlass to draw the person up as rapidly as possible, to avoid the effects of the explosion. The Irishman had been drawn from 30 to 50 feet in the air, when the rope broke, and he was precipitated with all his force to the bottom of the shaft. Nearly stunned by so violent a fall, this man had still presence of mind enough to recollect the imminent danger he ran of being blown to atoms by the powder: the match was yet burning, and in a moment more it might have been too late. Yet he immediately clapped his hands on the ignited match, and extinguished it. Compiler.

THE CHOCTAW BOUNDARY LINE.

Arkansas, June 30.

Henry D. Downs, Esq. U. S. commissioner for running the boundaries of the late cession to the Choctaw Indians, arrived at this place on Monday last, from the state of Mississippi, with his company of surveyors, chain-carriers, &c. &c. amounting in all, to 18, or 19 persons; and, after stopping a day or two to recruit his men and horses, and procure supplies, started for the point at which his labors are to commence.

We understand he will begin his labors at Point Remove, on the Arkansas, opposite the lower Cherokee boundary, and run the eastern line across to Red river, to a point three miles below the mouth of Little river. After completing this line, he will report to government the situation of the country, together with an estimate of the probable number of white inhabitants residing west of the same. He will then proceed up the Arkansas and Canadian rivers, to the source of the latter; and from thence

he will pursue a due south course until he strikes Red river. **QUEST.**—What is to be done if Red river be not found in that direction?

The running of this boundary line will be a long and laborious task, and will cost the United States a large sum of money. But the most difficult part of it will, in our opinion, be to find Red river on a line due south of the source of the Canadian. We have before stated our belief that the main branch of the Canadian heads in the Rocky Mountains, and west of the source of Red river; and we are confirmed in that belief, by the evidence of several respectable and intelligent hunters, some of whom have been up the Canadian about 800 miles, where they found it wide, and with a sufficient depth of water for boats of considerable burthen. They all agree that a south line from its source will fall at least fifty miles west of Red river.

It is said that the gentlemen who have the direction of this exploring party, expect to complete the running of the above boundaries in about six months; but those who have a practical knowledge of a large portion of the country over which they will have to travel, say that it cannot possibly be completed in less than one year.

We are anxious for the speedy completion of the objects of this expedition, which will add much to the geographical knowledge of a large and interesting portion of the territory of the United States, hitherto but partially or very imperfectly known. Gazette.

A paper printed at York, U. C. says, a spring has been discovered in that neighborhood, the water of which, in the making of bread, answers the purpose of yeast. It is also an effectual cure in several disorders, particularly consumption! as appears by the recovery of a young man who had been afflicted with that destructive disease for 18 months, and who was pronounced incurable by the faculty.

INCREASE OF CRIMES.

The most effectual mode however of preventing the increase of crime, is to be found in the general diffusion of intelligence and religion. Remove the cause of crime and it is prevented. Teach men to know and feel the value of virtue and they will cease to be vicious; they will then feel their own responsibility, reflect upon the remote as well as immediate consequences of their conduct, and learn to entertain proper feelings towards their fellow men.

So great a blessing as instruction, ought not only be offered to those who from poverty or other circumstances susceptible of temptation, but means ought to be found to induce them to partake of it; and most undoubtedly those, who by their vices are incapacitated from performing their duties, as parents, to their children, should be debarred the fatal privilege of educating them, to become heirs of their parents' infamy and followers in the downward path of shame. [Boston Patriot.

Capt. Harris, of the ship America, arrived from St. Petersburg, inform us, that a few days before he sailed, between 30 and 40,000 troops had marched from St. Petersburg—destination unknown. The emperor Alexander arrived the day before capt. H. sailed, which was on the 15th of June.

New-York, August 14.

A remark made yesterday, by his honor the Recorder, in his charge to the jury on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house, is worthy the serious reflection of gamblers:—"Mark it where you will, in ninety nine cases out of the hundred, the gambler goes through life poor, and to the grave, destitute and degraded."

A fire proof and water proof Cement.—To half pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it; then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four or five eggs, beating the whole well together. When it is well mixed, add a little quick lime, through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistency of a thick paste. With this cement, broken vessels and cracks of all kinds, may be mended. It dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

Chinese method of mending China.—Take a piece of flint glass, beat it to a fine powder, and grind it well with the white of an egg, and it joins China without riveting, so that no art can break it in the same place. You are to observe that the composition is to be ground extremely fine on a painter's stone.

Norfolk, August 1.

CAUTION.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the seeds contained in the bur of the Jamestown weed, (commonly called jimson,) are of a deadly poisonous nature—it may therefore be necessary to publish the fact, and at the same time to admonish those who have the care of children to prevent them from playing among this noxious though luxuriant species of vegetation, as they are apt to do in gathering the blossoms and burs for their infantile pastimes. An instance of the deleterious effect of the seed of Jamestown weeds when taken into the stomach occurred on Monday evening, with

three small children, (the eldest under six years of age,) from eating only two or three of the seeds each: in an hour after they were attacked with all the alarming symptoms which invariably accompany the peculiar operation of this poison, and which seemed to threaten immediate dissolution. Two of them were children of Mr. Henry Murden, of this town, the other a little black boy who sometimes played with them.

Mr. Murden, as soon as possible, called in a skilful medical gentleman, who applied the necessary remedies for their relief, and we are happy to hear that they, together with the black boy, have entirely recovered. It was the opinion of the physician that only one or two of the seeds more than they had eaten would have placed it beyond the power of medicine to save them. It was not until they had sufficiently recovered the use of their faculties to answer interrogations, that the fact of their having eaten the seeds was known.

It is important that the symptoms of this poisonous ingredient should be known and remembered, that they may not be ascribed to other causes, and improper remedies applied in the absence of medical advice. The following is a description of the symptoms manifested in the above case, which, at our request, has been politely communicated to us by Doctor Archer, the physician attending Mr. Murden's children:

"A small quick pulse; skin hot and dry; nausea, great dilation and immobility of the pupil, and extreme wildness in the appearance of the eyes; at one moment, excessive signs of terror and fright, at the next, extreme exhilaration of spirits; great loquacity; sighing; insignificant smile, (risus sardonius;) frowning; sudden and violent starting and jumping, as if from fear of falling; pinching and scratching; great debility, particularly of the lower extremities; continual motion of the hands and fingers, as of winding and twisting thread, catching at imaginary objects, &c."

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
August 29	81	85	85
30	76	84	87
31	80	86	86
September 1	78	87	80
2			
3	70	76	80
4	72	76	80

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have removed their store from this place to HAW RIVER, to the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. William Thompson, where they intend keeping a pretty general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which they will sell low for cash or on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Charles Bruce,
G. W. Bruce.

N. B. Those indebted to the subscribers will please to call and settle with Charles Bruce, who alone is authorised to grant discharges. He will attend generally at the office of Abner B. Bruce, in Hillsborough, for that purpose.

Charles Bruce & Co.

Hillsborough, Sept. 1, 1821. 82—3w

A Negro Woman for sale,

and
Two Young Men to hire for
a year. It is wished to hire them to persons living not less than ten miles from town. For terms apply to
Samuel Thompson.

Sept 5 82—3w

State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Nancy Cloud
vs.
Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Fauceit, deceased.

Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Fauceit, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Fauceit and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Fauceit, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of her debt and costs of suit.

Test.
J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82—3m

COPPER COINS.

The public are informed that a large supply of CENTS is now ready for distribution from the mint of the United States in Philadelphia. These coins will, therefore, be issued, to any reasonable amount, in exchange for an equal amount in specie, or in notes or drafts receivable in any of the banks in Philadelphia. They will also be transported, when required, to any considerable amount, (not less than a keg, containing from 150 to 180 dollars,) either by land or water carriage, when such can be procured, to any part of the United States, at the expense and risk of the government, on the receipt of a deposit to the credit of the treasurer of the United States to the amount of the cents required, in the bank of the United States or any of its offices, or in any State Bank which performs the duties of commissioner of loans, or agent for paying pensions, in those states where no office has been established. The deposits to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, in all cases, to be made in the same state to which the cents are required to be transported.

Application to be made to the treasurer of the Mint.

Philadelphia, August 15—
The publishers of newspapers in the different states of the Union are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions in their respective papers.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of Appointment for the university of North Carolina wish to contract for covering the wing of that institution, being a house ninety-six feet in length, forty feet wide, and two stories high, with shingles of juniper or heart of pine—22 inches long—4 inches wide—3-8 of an inch thick at the butt—to have square ends, and to show 4 1-2 inches to the weather.

The contractor will be required to furnish the shingles, nails, scaffolding and every other material necessary to a completion of the work.—To remove the old shingles and scaffolding, and to finish and deliver the work on or before the 10th day of January next.

Proposals or the offer of terms on which this may be done, will be received personally or in writing, by

William Polk,
John Haywood,

Acting for the Committee of Appointment.
Raleigh, 25th August, 1821. 82—4w

State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Fauceit
vs.
Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Fauceit, deceased.

Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Fauceit, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Fauceit and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Fauceit, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test.
J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Child & Clancy
vs.
Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Fauceit, deceased.

Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Fauceit, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Fauceit and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Fauceit, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test.
J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Thomas N. S. Hargis
vs.
Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Fauceit, deceased.

Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Fauceit, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Fauceit and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Fauceit, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test.
J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Cain & Son
vs.
Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Fauceit, deceased.

Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Fauceit, deceased.

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Test.
J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82—3m

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

LINES TO MARY.

ATTEMPTED IN THE MANNER OF BURNS.

Oh! brighter beauty never graced
A lovelier form in sylph or fairy,
Nor virtue form'd a purer heart
Than thine, my loved, my faithful Mary!

Thy polish'd brow, and blue bright eye,
Thy angel form so light and airy,
Proclaim that nature did her best
In making thee, my lovely Mary!

The hour when first I told my love,
With feelings warm, but spirits cheery,
The tear that graced thy fond reply
I never can forget, my Mary!

And while I live and life is blest,
While hope's fond dreams are light and airy,
My every bliss I'll share with thee,
My own beloved, my faithful Mary!

And when misfortune's clouds o'erhang
My path of life with horrors dreary,
To the rude storm I'll bow resign'd,
If Heaven in mercy spares my Mary.

On thy fond bosom, ever dear,
I'll lay my head with sorrows weary,
The world forget, it wrongs forgive,
And live for God and thee, my Mary!

Then dearest girl! through joy or care,
My constant heart shall never vary;
And the same hour must end my life
That ends my love for thee, my Mary!

Let foes adverse or friends unkind
Say that thy youthful heart will vary;
That heart is light, but still 'tis true,
I never can distrust thee, Mary!

While they detract, we will confide,
Each other trust with spirits cheery;
Through life we'll love, and death alone
Shall part thy true love and his Mary.
Hillsborough, Aug. 28, 1821. E. K.

From the Lynelburg Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

In a late paper we gave an extract from Miss Wright's Book of Travels in the United States. The following anecdote, illustrative of the nation and some of its brightest ornaments, are equally gratifying to the pride of our hearts, as Americans.—See thus decries the circumstances of the mutiny of the Pennsylvania line in the revolutionary war:

"Fainting under the united hardships of military duty, and deficient of food and clothing, they withdrew from the body of the army, demanding that which their officers had not to give, the immediate supply of their necessities. To awe them into obedience, Gen. Wayne presented his pistols; they pointed their bayonets at his breast. 'We love and respect you, but if you fire, you are a dead man. We are not going to the enemy; but are determined on obtaining our just rights.' They withdrew in good order, with their arms and field pieces, to a neighboring town, committed no devastations, but obstinately persisted in their demands. Congress dispatched some of its members to the mutineers, but before these arrived, emissaries from the enemy appeared among them.—Unconditional terms were offered; good preferment, and the immediate cover and assistance of a body of royal troops, already on their march towards them. The reply was the instant seizure of their evil tempters, whom they sent immediately under a guard from their own body to the same general who had pointed his pistols at their lives. At the appearance of the congress commissioners, their grievances were stated, and redressed; but when president Reed offered them a hundred guineas from his private purse, as a reward for their fidelity in having surrendered the spies, the sturdy patriots refused them.—'We have done a duty we owed our country, and neither desire nor will receive any reward, but the approbation of that country for which we have so often bled.'—A country peopled by such men, might be overrun, but could not be subdued."

HENRY LAURENS.

The firmness and disinterestedness of our patriots are not now brought out in the severe trials of the *olden time*; but we trust that our youths will enter with a deeper feeling of reverence, and a nobler emulation of excellence, into such a character as is revealed by the facts as related of HENRY LAURENS, than can ever be excited by those classic models, which, though not less estimable in themselves, cannot be so dear to us; for we do not owe to them our dignity, our freedom, and our prospects as a nation:

"Henry Laurens, a gentleman of property and high consideration in this his native country, was deputed

by congress, in the latter years of the war, to negotiate a treaty between the United States of America and those of Holland. He was captured on his passage, and thrown into a close and grievous imprisonment in the Tower of London. Many propositions were then made to him, which were repelled with indignation. At length, news being received that his eldest son, a youth of such uncommon talents, exalted sentiments, and prepossessing manners and appearance, that a romantic interest is still attached to his name, had been appointed the special minister of congress to the French court, and was there urging the suit of his country, with winning eloquence, the father was requested to write to his son, and persuade his return to America; it being farther hinted, that, as he was held prisoner in the light of a rebel, his life should depend upon compliance. 'My son is of age,' replied the heroic father of a heroic son, 'and has a will of his own. I know he will be a man of honor. He loves me dearly, and would lay down his life to save mine, but I am sure that he would not sacrifice his honor to save my life, and I applaud him.'—This veteran was not many months after released, with a request from lord Shelbourne, that he would pass to the continent and assist in negotiating a peace between Great Britain and the free United States of America, and France their ally."

"Colonel Laurens, his interesting son, having executed his commission in France, returned to resume his place in the army. He was killed in the very last days of the war, in an insignificant skirmish, just when the liberties of his country were decided."

ABBE CORREA.

Among the most distinguished foreigners resident among us, was the Portuguese minister, Correa de Serrea. This venerable man is equally distinguished by native sagacity and vast acquirements, by his wisdom, urbanity, and dignified simplicity of his manners. Of him Miss Wright says:

"The kindness with which he spoke of this nation, the admiration that he expressed of its character, and of those institutions which he observed had formed that character and were still forming it, inspired me, in a short conversation, with an equal admiration of the enlightened foreigner who felt so generously.—As he walked home with me from the party, (for your character is not here fastened on a coach, as Brydone found his was in Sicily) I chanced to observe upon the brilliancy of the skies, which I said, as a native of a moist and northern climate, had not yet lost to me the charm of novelty. He mildly replied, 'and on what country should the sun and stars shine brightly, if not on this? Light is every where, and is each day growing brighter and spreading farther.' Are you not afraid, I asked encouraged by the suavity of the venerable sage to forget the vast distance between his mind and years and my own:—Are you not afraid, as the representative of royalty, of loving these republics too well?'—He retorted playfully:—'As the courtly Melville adjudged Elizabeth the fairest woman in England, and Mary the fairest in Scotland, and so I deem this the fairest republic, and Portugal, of course, the fairest monarchy.' It was impossible to hold an hour's conversation with this philosopher, and not revert to the condition and future prospects of the country which gave him birth.—When I pondered on these, it was with pain that I marked the furrows on his brow. Has such a man been born in vain for his country? As he there too far before his generation, and must he sleep with his fathers, before the light which has burst in full effulgence upon his mind, shall gleam one faint ray upon those of his countrymen."

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

The following remarks on philosophy are extracted from an eulogium in commemoration of Doctor Caspar Wistar, late President of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge. Delivered before the society on the 11th day of March, 1818, by the Hon. William Tilghman.

"In the sacred scripture, the repository of the revealed will of the Deity, we find it written, that God has not left himself without witness among the heathen; that is to say, his visible works bear witness to his existence and his attributes. And it is most true. The most barbarous

nations are struck with the evidence, and acknowledge the existence of a power superior to man.

"But those stupendous works, which in silent majesty proclaim their Maker, do not disclose half their testimony to an ignorant observer. Nay, if not understood, there is danger of being misled by them. The untutored savage beholds the splendour of the sun, and perceives that from the warmth of its rays proceeds the growth of the innumerable vegetables which give beauty and comfort to the world. Ignorant of its nature, he considers it as an intelligent being and worships it as a God. What would be his sensations, could the darkness of his mind be instantaneously illumined by philosophy? How great his surprise at perceiving that this resplendent orb, the object of his adoration, was no more sensible than the brute earth on which he trod? With what astonishment, and gratitude, and awe, would he contemplate that great Being, who fixed the sun in his orbit, and clothed it with light!—If we pass from the savage to civilized man, the effects of increased knowledge will be of the same nature. The most ignorant among us understand that the sun was created by God. To every one, therefore, it is a mighty witness of the existence and power of its maker. But thousands and thousands see nothing in the sun but the source of light and heat. Suppose, now, their minds to be endowed with the knowledge of all its wonderful power. Suppose them to view it as the centre, round which revolve, in rapid and ceaseless motion, the immense bodies which form the planetary system, all bound, by its attractive force, to one immutable path though the trackless void. Suppose them, moreover, to be informed, that the countless stars which bespangle the firmament, are probably other suns, enlightening and supporting other systems of inhabited worlds! Suppose, I say, the mass of mankind to have ideas like these, would not the celestial bodies, to them, bear stronger testimony of the mighty God? And exactly the same argument is applicable to every thing animate and inanimate in this terrestrial globe—from intelligent man to the scarcely moving shell fish—from the towering oak to the twining ivy—from the sparkling diamond to the dusky coal—from the massy rock to the fine sand—from the troubled ocean to the glistening dew drop—from the loud tornado to the whispering zephyr—whatever floats in air, or swims in water, or rests on its unfathomed bed—whatever flourishes on earth's green surface, or lies hid in her capacious bosom—all the elements of matter with their unnumbered varieties—all, all bear witness to their Almighty Maker, and witness stronger and stronger as they are better and better understood—for every thing is perfect, every thing miraculous."

From the New York American.

DANDY TRICKS.

We understand that a pleasant farce was played off, not long ago, upon the good people of a certain village, within a few miles of the capitol at Albany.

A young gentleman (a dandy of course, and perhaps a cousin german of the Carlisle music-master) arrived in the village, and enquired for his relations. They were made known to him, and he expressed much pleasure in the recognition. The relationship was indeed somewhat remote; but on their part, they became more and more interested. In accents of woe, gradually brightened by rays of consolation, he informed them that his father (who was but little blest by Plutus, so long as he resided in Rensselaer county) had gone over to Ireland—accumulated a fortune of more than \$100,000—at a suitable time had died, and left it all to this, his hopeful son. Their longitude of face diminished on hearing the tale, as its latitude increased. An unusual prominence of the eye became apparent, and pleasure lit a smile upon the grave and care-worn countenance. The cordiality of his reception was no longer mingled with reluctance or distrust. Nor was it limited by consanguinity; it spread with his spreading merit. The doors of hospitality are thrown open, for who would close them against forty thousand pounds? The father's sternness is softened, and the mother's caution soothed to rest, by the fair inheritance. The maiden's harness is drawn more closely, her eye glistens as it meets his languishing gaze, and she sweetly smiles the signal of welcome; for what heart is proof against forty thousand pounds in cash? It is

true that he has light hair and blue eyes—but so has Mr. Clay. He is beardless—so is John Randolph; is tall and slender—but so is Doctor K—; of course, he is a beauty! Beauty and wealth! who can withstand it?

He attends a ball, and wears his hat. The managers, with as much caution as if they were addressing the Grand Vizier, breathe a suggestion of its impropriety. He modestly tells them in reply—'when you are as rich as I am, you may wear your hat too.'

A lawyer in W— has an elegant chain with about nine seals, and other fashionable appendages, to his watch. He is employed to buy up mortgages for the young heir, who in the mean time, admires the trinkets; buys them at a good round price; and agrees to pay, as a gentleman should—when convenient.

He casts his eye upon a large brick store, and is about to commence merchandising. A keen old wisacre hires it from him, in order to induce him to receive his son as partner. It is done. A clerk, too, is wanted. A young man in good regular employment; but better offers induce him to leave his patron; and he is engaged by the man of wealth.

Generosity, however trifling in amount, is always highly valued, if the hand that bestows it is rich. Our adventurer bows with complaisance, and promises with liberality. He is ready to patronise all who look to him for support, and, with no small adroitness, contrives to lay those under obligation, from whom he purposes to derive contributions. Accordingly, after measuring out his kindness to his numerous friends, he buys a great coat of one, a surtout of another, and a dress coat of a third—not because he *wants* but because he *fancies* them; exchanges a silver watch for a gold one, and borrows a quantum sufficient of money—only because he happens to be out of change! Having thus replenished his wardrobe and his purse, and rioting a month or two upon the fat of the land, he is ready for his departure to draw the dividends due upon the stocks, and to purchase his goods. But that no malicious wight may raise a suspicion to his disadvantage, he solicits two of his relations, a tinman and a tanner, to attend him to N. York. They comply—and the trio arrive in this city; but here, alas! the bet of 40,000 pounds suddenly disappears! whether an envious mist has obscured him from their sight or a malignant demon has spirited him away—no one can tell. *Nix atra circumvolat umbra.*

And now the tinman and tanner bend their weary way to their native village. The old maid deploras the profligacy of the age; the young maiden unburses her corsets;—Sly boots pays rent for a vacant store; and the tea-table is supplied with a fruitful theme for many a month to come.

The Physician of Toulouse and the Archbishop's Niece.

A physician of Toulouse took a gentlewoman to wife, who was niece to the archbishop. In two months after the marriage she brought him a female child. The husband, instead of being displeased, attended the lady with the greatest kindness during her illness, and demonstrated by physical reasoning, that such an event might happen without any imputation against her conduct. By these fair appearances of satisfaction on his part he tranquillised her fears, and she made no secret of the affair. After she had recovered he took her aside, thus addressing her: "Madam, I have paid you every attention in my power; I now treat you out of regard for me, to return to your father's house, and I will take all possible care of your child."—The story, as might be expected, made a great stir among all the acquaintances and friends of the parties; at last it came to the bishop's ears that the physician had sent away his niece, on which he immediately ordered him to be brought before him, to reprimand him for his conduct. The physician heard menacing and rebukes, without saying a word to interrupt him.—And after the bishop had done, replied as follows:

"Sir, I took your niece to wife, thinking my property was sufficient to provide for her and her family and to support them respectably. My calculation was made on the supposition that she might have one child a year and no more; but the lady has begun to bring them forth at two months. Now, really, if things are to go on at this rate my property is not such as would enable me to maintain them; and it would by no

means be to your credit, that your relatives should come to poverty. Let me therefore beg the favor of you to bestow her or some one who is richer than I am, in order that I may not bring disgrace upon the family."

ANECDOTE OF A ROBBER.

At the second encampment of the English in Bajepore, one of the officers had a horse stolen by a native, who missing the road, before he could clear the tents, was detected and brought back. The gentleman was highly pleased at recovering his horse, and much surprised at the fellow's dexterity in carrying him off, while six or seven grooms were sleeping around him, was more inclined to admire the address and expertness of the thief than to punish him for the robbery. The next morning, when his resentment was entirely subsided into curiosity, he ordered the Bajeporean to be brought before him, and enquiring by what contrivance he had effected his design; the fellow answered, that he could not clearly relate it, but that if his honor desired it, he would show him the mode in which he had conducted the theft. "Well then," replied the officer, "since you are so bad at verbal description, let us see how you did it." Being arrived at the pickets, the fellow crept softly under the horse's belly. "Now sir," said he, "pray take notice—this is the manner that I crawled over the grooms: the next thing I had to do, was to loosen the horse's ropes behind, which I accomplished thus; I then put a halter—observe sir, if you please—over his neck thus."—"Admirably clever, by Jove," exclaimed the officer, laughing and rubbing his hands. "In this manner," continued the thief, "I jumped upon his back, and when once I am mounted, I defy the devil to overtake me." In saying which he gave the horse a kick, and galloped away in an instant, to the astonishment of the gaping crowd and the mortification of the cajoled officer.

The Zemidars of Bajepore employ a great number of thieves, who pay them a certain part of the booty collected from travellers.

Swiftness of Men.—Men who are exercised in running out strip horses; or at least hold their speed for a longer continuance.—In a journey, too, a man will walk down a horse; and after they have both continued to proceed for several days, the horse will be quite tired, & the man as fresh as in the beginning. The king's messengers of Isphahan, who are runners by profession, go 108 miles in 14 hours. Hottentots outstrip lions in the chase; and savages who hunt the elk, tire down and take it, are said to have performed a journey of three thousand six hundred miles in less than six weeks.

ANECDOTES.

A well known simpleton, who had for many years been employed in carrying the corn to mill for the poor house in the town in which he lived, was one day accosted by the miller in the following manner: "John, they say you are a fool—that you don't know any thing." "Hah, hah?" said John, that can't be true, for I do know some things, though I may not know other things. But I can tell you what I *do* know, and what I *don't* know." "I am glad of it," replied the miller, "now let us hear, John, what you *do* know." "I know," answered John, "that the miller's hogs grow fat." "Very well, that's true, John, now please to inform me what you *don't* know." "I don't know," said John scratching his head, "whose corn they are fed on."

Attorneys.—A gentleman in the country, who had just buried a rich relation, an attorney, was complaining to Foote of the very great expenses of country funerals. "Why, do you bury your lawyers here?" asked Foote, gravely. "Yes, to be sure we do: how else?" "Oh, we never do that in London." "No!" said the other, much surprised; "how do you manage?" "Why, when the patient happens to die, we lay him out in a room over night by himself, lock the door, throw up the sash, and in the morning he is entirely off."—"Indeed!" cried the other, in amazement; "what becomes of him?" "Why that we cannot exactly tell, not being acquainted with supernatural causes. All that we know of the matter is, that there's a strong smell of brimstone in the room the next morning."